WASHINGTON

Another Statement from Miles in the Safe Burglary Conspiracy.

BABCOCK THE INSTIGATOR.

Evidences of General Schenck's Speculations in Emma Mine Stock.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM LONDON.

Probable Abrogation of the Extradition Treaty With Great Britain.

ANTICIPATED. INDIAN FIGHT

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ABLE ABROGATION OF THE TREATY.

closing note of Secretary Fish in regard to the lition question, which was received in London attradition question, which was received in London last Friday or Saturday, will probably be sent to the Mouse to-morrow. Mr. Fanikner, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, says it is a remarkably able argument, showing that the true construction of the extradition clause of the treaty of 1842 warrants entirely tradition clause of the treaty of 1842 warrants on the property of the extraction of the contract of the treaty of 1842 warrants on the property of the contract of the sition of the United States in refusing to make presment required by the British government, at the demand of the British authorities is constary to precedent and to the practice under the re, and would, in fact, work a change in sized as just and well sustained, and that no will be left except a joint resolution declaring the extradition clause of the present treaty abrogated.
The treaty itself declares that this article "shall continue signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer. Hence there is no trouble about an immediate abrogation. It will be difficult to arrange another extradition treaty with England if she insists that its terms shall con-form with the act of Parliament of 1870, as this would ght impede the course of justice in this

AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN FROM JUDGE CARTTER'S DECISION IN THE KILBOURN CASE-A BILL TO AMEND THE PRESENT LAW REGARDING RECU-

The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day took up the Hallott Kilbourn matter, and it was decided that the chairmain should to-morrow report a resolution airecting the Sorgeant-at-Arms to take immediate steps to appeal from the decision of Judge Cartter, who was sitting as presiding judge of the Criminal Court, to the Supreme Court of the District in hanc.

a bill to most the various features of this owrit of habeas corpus, and the Sergeant-at-Arms erson so detained or imprisoned shall, in obedience on writ of habeas corpus, produce to the court, judge r justice who issued the writ the body of the person o detained, without any order for that purpose from aid Sanate or House of Representatives. The application for such writ by or in behalf of said person so imf the United States, or any justice of the Su-reme Court of the United States, or in the absence f these from the city of Washington, or in case of dis-bility the application shall be made to the Supreme ourt of the District of Columbia or to the Chief Jus-

The second section provides in all cases for an ap-peal from the Supreme Court of the District to the United States Supreme Court meets the difficulty which the House has found in con-tinuing the punishment of Kilbourn by providing that the Speaker of the House shall not certify the case of a recusant witness to the District Attorney until the close of the session until the House orders him to do The second section is believed by lawyers who ao. The second section is believed by lawyers who have looked into the matter to be necessary because there is no way now provided by which the Kilbourn rase could be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It is probable that there will be a debate in the House upon the whole question of the right of a branch for al-hough the decision of Judge Cartter has the as-cat of the larger number of members, there are some who believe him entirely in the wrong.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1876. MILES, THE CONVICT. SUPPLEMENTS HIS STORY OF THE SAFE BURGLARY-NAMES OMITTED IN THE RESALD INTERVIEW NOW PURNISHED-BABCOCK PRONOUNCED THE ORIGINATOR OF

THE SCHEME—A LETTER FROM WINDSOR, VZ. It will be remembered that in the revelations which Miles, the bank robber now confined in the Vermont State Prison, made concerning the sale burglary to the Rikaals correspondent who interviewed him, there was a concealment by Miles of the names of several persons of promisence whom he charged with being implicated in the conspiracy, and whom he saw or conversed with during his connection with the burglary. These portions of the HERALD article were carefully cut out of the paper by persons here in Washington anxious to get at the extent of what Miles could tell, and were sent to him by mail, with so greent request were sent to him by mail, with an urgent request for a disclosure by him of all the names and circumstances withhold from the HERALD correspondent. In response Miles has written the following, after apparent response Miles has written the following, after apparently a good deal of hesitation and probably a conference with a lawyer, the letter giving evidence of being in the handwriting of a man of the legal pro-

boing in the handwriting of a man of the legal profession;—

Wiydor, Vt., April 22, 1876.

Drar Sir.—Yours of the 18th inst. is at hand. In
answer to inquiries therein contained t have to say;—

First.—I first met Harrington at his office three days
previous to the burgiary.

Second.—The man I met at the Metropolitan Hotel on
the evening of the burgiary was Babcock.

Third.—The contractor in the small room in the rear
of Harrington's often was John O. Evans.

Fourth.—I stopped at Willard's Hotel a portion of the
time! was in Washington, and was also at Harrington's
house; left for New York the morning after the burglary on linated express. A. B. Williams did not
accompany me to the depot.

Fifth.—Harrington had several interviews with
Bonton while he was in jail, and he promised him
\$5.009 it he would stick to the original programme—

namely, that Coumboa Alexander employed him to
commit the burgiary.

Sixta.—By the terms of my agreement I was not to
be arrested. Carvoe, Chief of betectives at Washington, and A. B. Williams were parties to this agreement. It was understood that I should get out of the
building, after the papers were obtained and the job
completed, by the rear. When I undertook to leave
the bunding in this way I found a goard there. Harrington has since told me that this could got be helped,
as Major Richardis gave the order to cover the whole
premises. I then went out the other door in company
with Benton, and as a was then getting quite dars we
crossed to the other side of the street, so as to be in
the light as nouth as possible, in order that
Henton might be rendily recognized. We wasked to the
corner; Benton torand to the right and went up Fifth
street, keeping his king while in sight. It kept straight
shead down the sireet and then wasked away from this
nonwing his.

shead down the street and thon based and tonowing him.
In pursuance of a request made by Harrington I destroyed an letters and telegrams between his with, I think, one exception. I think I have one letter, written from the Aseropolian Hole in New York in September of October, 1874, requesting an interview. As a corroborating evidence, I can lurnish it in abun-

NISHED TO THE COMMITTEE PROM LONDON-STARTLING EVIDENCE OF PREVABICATION

Lyon, in his testimony in the Emma Mine investigation, asserted that General Schenck sent a draft of
his letter resigning the directorship in the company to
Trenor Park for revision; that Park returned it with
emendations or with a new draft, and that General
Schenck thereupon used Park's draft. Certain letters
were produced to-day which seemed to confirm Lyon's
testimony, but both Schenck and Park swort they were otherwise explainable. Some other letters, telegrams and documents were produced, however, which seem to show that General Schenck did, as has been charged against him, speculate in the shares of the Emma Mine, and that no used the officers of his legation to

help him in these speculations.

The Fisher whose name figures in the following the fo ters was lost on the Atlantic, and his papers seem to have failen into the hands of some one in London, who has sent a selection of them to the Foreign Affairs Com-mittee. Fisher was a friend of the people most concerned in the Emma Mine manipulations. Ge Schenck wrote him in October, 1872, as follows:—

MY DEAR ME. PIREME.—I am just off to the country. On Sunday I will expect to see you by twelve o'clock or sconer, with the certificates of the 500 and all closer I am under promise to settle with Gager. If you wer at home this week you might close out with good profishares were twenty-seven yesterday. Perhaps you are time to realise. Yours, in haste,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

LONDRES ET PARIS, Dec. 15, 1872.
Threadneodic street, London:—
ma at best; this is right. FISHER.
[Private.]
GRAED HOTEL, Paris, Dec. 16, 1872.

Dara Duncan:

I tolegraphed last night to close out Emma, &c. This is strictly private—namely, the reason was that I mut Genoral Schenek about half-past seven o'dock in the evening and he told me he got a cable from Park that morning telling him to sell out at once at the best price he could get, and he, the General, sent Cheese-borough to London the same evening with instructions to consult Gager, who, you and I know, is in New York, and if he thought best to sell at once, &c., &c. That all means, as I look at it, that Park will not advance the £12,000 asked for that I told you all about, and that dividend will stop; don't you think so? I shall be at your office early Wednesday morning and Emma may be a good bear. I am, I hope, doing good here. I enclose a note to Took, which send by one of my boys and see what he says.

Truly yours,

C. M. FISHER.

I enclose a note to raw,
boys and see what he says.

Truly yours,
Fut Took's letter in an envelope. Let Davis, or Wallington, or some one class appearable it.

LONDRES AT PARIS, Dec. 17, 1872.

DUNCAN, Threadneedle street, London:
Sell one thousand more. Dividend will be passed.

FISHER.

Fisher.

Grand Hoter, Dec. 17, 1872.

Dran Durcan:—I can't get home before Sauroay. I hope to do some good by staying. Stanley can keep you posted as to kuma, and so can Took, and he will it you go or send to him.

Pricate—General telegraphed Cheeseborough to-day to sell 2,006 as Park had telegraphed. Hence I telegraphed you. In haste for the mails. Truly yours, C. M. F.

It is odd that on the 17th General Schonck appears

o have been very averse to have the stock go down.

He telegraphed:

Londres et Paris, Dec. 17, 1872.

Anderson, Chairman Emma Silver Mining Compasy,
Queen Victoria street, London:

As snareholder I implore board not to suspend dividend.

SCHENCE.

his dividend:

LONDRES ET PARIS, Dec. 18, 1872.

ANDERSON, Chairman Emma Silver Mining Company,
Queen Victoria street, London:

If dividend is declared will willingly loan mine to
SCHENCK.

Paris:—
Thanks for offer. Wingfield, a director, crossing to see you Friday morning to arrange. ANDERSON.
The following account current was also produced, Coates & Hankey being brokers:—

Coates & Hankey being brokers:—
[Indorsement.]

Coates & Hankey, Sept. 30, 1872, inclosing account General Schenck and Mr. Fisher, No. 24, Gresham Street Bank.

Conner Coleman Street, London, Sept. 30, 1872

C. M. Fisher, Eeq.:—
DHAR SIR—We inclose you memorandum of accounts for this settlement. Cr. yourself £197 0s. 11d.; Cr. General Schenck £171 17s. 6d. Total, £308 18s. 5d.

Dr. yourself £230 10s. 8d.; check herewith £138 7s. 9d. We are, dear sir, yours truly,

No. 45 ALERMARILE STREET, LONDON, Dec. 15, 1871.

No. 45 ALERMARILE STREET, LONDON, Dec. 15, 1871.

My DRAR Mr. FISHER:

In a conversation with Grant to-day he said he had given Contes a check for \$10,000, and that he (Coates) claimed a large sum for commissions on subscriptions. I thought best to give you this information that you might get your portion before the thing got "cold." You will not mention my name. Very truly yours,

T. W. PARK.

eign Affairs to-day. Representative Hewitt placed in the hands of General Schenck the original letter sent to the Chairman of the Emma Mining Company, resign ing his position as a director, and also a copy of it in the handwriting of Mr. Park. Mr. Hewitt said he was going to ask Mr. Park whother this was in his hand-writing, but did not do so because the gentleman ad-mitted it. Mr. Hewitt examined General Schenck, mitted it. Mr. Hewitt examined General Schenck, who said he did not think that much explanation was required, but he expressed his satisfaction that these papers were retained. Since the lat of December, 1871, before his resignation, which took place on the 6th of December, he had not been in communication with the directors and shareholders of the Emma Mining Company as such, and had no access to their papers. His letter of resignation sent to the company was all in his own handwriting—date, body, signature and all. It was his own composition, written at his own succession, without anyholds. written at his own suggestion, without anybody's help. In writing out his resignation from the original draft it seemed that be interpolated the words, "In consenting to become a director I knew that I but exercised a private and individual right, in no way incompatible with public or official duty, but I prefer to take away from some, who have criticized inc. even a pre-text for their comments or attacks." General Schenck said the paper submitted by Mr. Hewitt seemed to be copy of his resignation in Mr. Park's handwriting. He knew it was not his signature; it was but a copy of

what he wrote.

General Schenck then exhibited the original draft itself, repeating that what McDougal sent was merely a copy, with the exception of the two words interlined. The original draft of his letter was attogether in his own handwriting, and corresponded with the letter he sent in, with the exception of its being extended by the insertion of a sentence and some slight modification of language. The draft and letter were his own composi-tion, for which he slone was responsible.

GENERAL CUSTER TO RETURN TO HIS COM-MAND-HARD PIGHTING WITH THE SIGUE ANTICIPATED.

mand of his column, which is to take the field for operations against the hostile Sioux. He says that the three columns about to start, under the plan of opera-tions directed by Lieutenant General Sheridan, will aggregate in numbers about 3,000 men, while it is said hat the Sioux can put 8,000 warriors against them. Some very bard lighting is expected, if not the bardest

SMALL CHANGE-A MEASURE TO RELIEVE THE PRESENT SCARCITY-TEN MILLIONS TO BE EXCHANGED POR GREENBACKS.

The complaints of a shrinkage and scarcity of small change, consequent upon the substitution of silver come for the fractional paper currency, has led to an in-genious measure in Congress to remedy the cvil and obviate trouble during the exchange of the one meusum for the other. This measure is a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Rulus S. Frest, of Massachusetts, allowing the Treasury to pay out eath' for greenbacks, which greenbacks are to be retained in the Treasury reacy. The resolution was reported back to-day from the Banking and Currency Committee, and reads as

The Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and remaining as will best secure a just and fair de-

will immediately free the stream of the present stacles to a rapid outflow of the silver coinage. though the bill for the substitution of silver was passed two weeks ago, the Treasury has paid out only about \$200,000 daily. This amount is just the rate at which the Mint is now turning the bullion into coin daily, so that the bulk of coin on hand at the start has remained undiminished. The joint resolution, when signed by the President, will allow \$10,000,000 of this original fund to come out of the Treasury at once, and

THE TAX ON FERMENTED OR MALT LIQUOR PROVISIONS OF THE BILL AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

liquors went to the President to-day for his signature. It provides that nothing in section 3,337 of the Revised upon the quantity of material used in producing or purchased for the purpose of producing fermented or mait liquors; nor shall the quantity of the material so used or purchased be evidence for the purpose of taxation of the quantity of liquor produced, but the tax on all lager beer, all porter or tured and sold or removed for consumption or sale, utes and not otherwise provided; that the act shall not apply to cases of fraud, and provided that nothing in this act shall have the effect to change the presen rules of law respecting evidence in any prosecution of

THE MAVAL INVESTIGATION-A WITNESS WANTED PROM EUROPE.

The Naval Committee to-day sent a letter to Secretary Robeson, asking for the immediate recall of Pay-master Bradford, now in Europe, in order that no may testify before them concerning the relations of Con-tractor Matthews and E. G. Cattell. It is said that Bradford told Matthews that Cattell was going into buslness and would cut him out, and that Matthews had better "see" the Cattells, which he proceeded to do, and he is, therefore, an important witness. He can be summoned home by cable.

THE UNION PACIFIC BAILROAD TO BE INVESTI-GATED.

committee, have been appointed a sub-committee to it vestigate the transactions of the Union Pacific Rail-r ad with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds. All the government directors and many of the principal officers of the Union Pacific Company will be immoned at once, as well as several persons from

A ew cap has been adopted for the officers of the navy, and those who have seen the sample at the Navy Department say it will make a great commotion in the service on account of its extraordinary shape. It resembles the Scotch bonnet or Glengarry cap, with cape and eyolet holes behind, and differs from it only in being of regulation blue cloth. As one irreverent ward-EX-CONGRESSMAN WALLS, OF FLORIDA, TO BE

President Grant has signified his intention of appointing the recently ousted colored ex-Congressman Walls, of Florida, to the Posmasterahip of Key West, which will be done on the recommendation of Senator Cono-ver from that State. When Mr. Walls left here for Florida he said that he was resolved to go home and

BENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH

COLONEL STEINBERGER'S MISSION TO THE SA MOAN ISLANDS-THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS SENT TO THE HOUSE BY THE SECRETARY OF

House a response to the resolution of that body inquir-ing into the extent and character of the power con-Special Agent or Commissioner to the Samoan or Navi gators' Islands. The documents are voluminous, and Islands in 1873 in the capacity of Special Agent of the United States government to make observations and made his report. In December, 1874, he was directed to proceed to the islands again in the capacity of special agent, for the purpose of presenting a letter from the President and a number of presents from this government to the Taimua of Samoa. He fulfilled his mission, made his report and tendered his resignation us special agent, which was accepted. His visit on neither occasion had any diplomatic or political significance, and he was not authorized or employed by the United States to form a government in Samea, or to piedge the United States to sustain in any way, directly or indirectly, any government that he might assist in forming. The United States Consul is the only representative of the United States in the Samoan Islands.

There is nothing in the document regarding recent

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS ANNOUNCED BY THE COURT OF COM-MISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1876.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met to-day, pursuant to adjournment. All the Judges were present, and the following judgments were announced by Judge Wells, who presided:— Case 208—William H. Haskins, Fair Haven, Ill., for

loss of personal effects, expenses, &c., by the destruction of the Louisiana by the Shenandoah, July 11, 1805; diamissed. Case 747—Joseph Brooks, San Francisco, for loss of merchandise on the same vessel; dismissed. Case 905—Aibert H. Bassett, Charlestown, Mass., for loss of merchandise, &c., on the same; dismissed. Case 1,174—Joshua T. Snow, Acushust, Mass., for loss of merchandise, &c., on the same; dismissed. Case 1,174—Joshua T. Snow, Acushust, Mass., for loss of personal effects, &c., on the same; dismissed. Case 1,084—Edward Habech, Boston, Mass., tor loss of vessel, cargo and freight by the destruction of the Parker Cook by the Alabama, November 30,

Newburyport, Masa; No. 737, Samuel Stevens et al., New York, and No. 775, Samuel Stevens et al., for loss of the Martaban, freight, personal effects, &c., de-stroyed by the Alabama December 24, 1863, the judg-ment and opinion of the Court was announced by Judge Rayner, Judges Porter and Jewell concurring, and the presiding Judge (Weils) and Judge Baldwin dissenting. This case embraced questions of great importance to all shipping interests. The Martaban was trans-

This case embraced questions of great importance to all shipping interests. The Mariaban was transferred to the British flag under a mortgage, really as a cover from capture, but Captain Semmes, nevertheless, burned the vessel. The case was argued by Charles E. Beaman, of New York, and Frank W. Hacket for the claimants, and by John A. J. Creswell for the United States. The opinion of Judge Rayner denies the validity of the mortgage and takes the general ground that the transfer was forced by the cangers incident to the reported presence of the Alabama, and that, in fact. It was a sham resorted to to deceive Captain Semmes of the Confederate cruser.

The amounts awarded are as follows:—Case 736, Eliza A. Pike, administrative, No., \$3,000, including the primage due Captain Pike, the master; case 737, to Samuel Stevens, trustee, \$4,000; Lydin Rodgers, \$19,000; John Atkinson, trustee, \$20,000; esse 775, to Samuel Stevens, trustee, \$4,000; Eliza Pike, \$2,000; Lydin Rodgers, \$2,000 and John Atkinson \$4,000.

The Court then took up the new cases, commencing with case 1.385, George H. Fartfield, which was submitted, as also the following cases:—No. 1,447; Human Kashinte vs. The United States; 1,444, Thomas K. Halsied vs. The United States; 1,510, Daniel Higgins vs. The United States; 1,510, Daniel Higgins vs. The United States; 1,611, George E. Barwell vs. The United States; 1,666, Frederick States; 1,647, Friderson Gerge vs. The United States; 1,666, Frederick F. Thompson vs. The United States; 1,677, Frank Anderson vs. The United States; 1,688, Manuel & Antoine vs. The United States; 1,678, Manuel & Antoine vs. The United States; 1,678, Manuel & Antoine vs. The United States; 1,688, Manuel & Antoine vs.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Final Passage of the Woodin Charter Amendments.

TANNANY HALL WEEPING AND WAILING.

The Apportionment Bill Lost by a Close Vote.

HUSTED'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL DEPEATED.

ALBANY, May 2, 1876. At twelve minutes past twelve o'clock, just after the Apportionment bill was declared lost, the Husted Rapid Transit bill came up in its regular order. Mr. d, the moment the title was read by the Clerk, got the floor and moved to strike out the enacting lause. He did this so as to make a few remarks in ever of the measure. He said that the bill was a righteous one; that it was demanded by the press and the people of New York, and that it met with the favor of the Governor and every person in New York who was really in favor of rapid transit. He closed by moving the previous question on the motion. The year and pays were called for by Mr. Failon, and the previous question was ordered by a vote of 61 to 25. The final vote on the bill was taken and resulted in the feat of the bill. The New Yorkers who voted in the Mirmative were Messrs, Carty, Fallon, Galvin, Graff, Hayes, Poubody, Strahan and Englehart.

The New Yorkers who voted in the negative were Messrs Gugel, Killian, King, Muller, O'Hare, Patten,

It is asserted that the sum of \$25,000 was sent up here by property owners and city norse companies to defeat the bill, and that it was sufficient to convince mor than the country members that to vote for it

The knowledge of the fact that the Woodin Charter bill, the two bills relative to the district courts of New bill, the two bills relative to the district courts of New York city and the suspicion prevalent among the demo-crats yesterday that the Green Exteusion bill as well would be put upon their final passage, served to crowd the Assembly Chamber to repletion during the three sessions which were held. The ladies' gallery in the rear of the Chamber, the galleries up stairs, the lobbies, and even the vestibules, were througed by politicians and lobbylists, most of whom were from New York. The Tammany General Committee had not less than twenty have estensible means of support in New York, but the majority of whom have not. The place holders, men and ex-Aldermen who were to be met with on all sides showed very clearly that the leaders in New York had kindly invited them, after their usual fashion in cases that require desperate remedies, to pay a visit to Albany for the benefit of their health as well as for the benefit of other people. Some of them were in the Senate lobby when the Park bill was passed. The announcement of the vote had anything but as agreeable effect upon them, and they hurried down to the Assembly Chamber, hoping thus to get some little

that they thought the situation was not so blue as the republicans would have them believe.

The passage of the two civil justices' bills and the Woodin Charter in the evening awakened them to the fact that there were some things that even summary influ eace could not bring about, and a more melancholy looking crowd than that which stood in the lobby of

omfort, as their friends on the floor had sent up word

the Assembly Chamber about that time was never seen

PASSAGE OF THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS. The Woodin Charter Amendment bill was to-day re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary for the purpose of amendment, the democrats making no op-position to the motion after they were informed that the amendments to be made to the bill were simply to the amendments to be made to the bill were simply to period it so as to render it more suitable to tax-payers generally. There was but little fight over it when it came up on its final passage, as the republican lines were drawn so closely that the democrats saw there was no hope even in fillbustering to defeat the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 67 to 49, Geer, of Tioga, and Hoffman, of New York, republicans, veting with the democrats, and Maxfield, of Ontario, and Whitson, of New York, democrats, voting with the re-

by the Judiciary Committee this afternoon and in the House in the evening session:--

The amendments were to strike out the provision requiring officials to be residents of the city, and by ex-

inst to the life insurance fund of the Police Department.

THE PARK HILL.

The Park bill, which legislates out of office all the Commissioners except Mr. Niebbins, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of I to 10.

THE DEPOSITORIES FOR CITY MONEYS.

After a lively tussic between its Irrends and opponents, the bill which suthorizes the Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain to designate what banks shall be selected as depositories for city moneys, passed the Senate. Mr. Gerard succeeded in having inserted in it before it passed a clause which takes away from the Comptroller the exclusive control he wanted over the moneys raises for the use of the Board of Education. The amendment compels him to pay at sight the drafts made upon him by the Board for school purposes.

school purposes.

The bili giving the civil justices power to suspend and remove city marshals for cause failed in the Senato to-day to get the necessary constitutional vote. A motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost prevailed, and it is said that it will be taken from the table to-morrow and that the bill will be finally passed.

motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost prevailed, and it is said that it will be finally passed.

CIVI. JUNICES BILL.

The Peabody bill, relating to civil justices, which leaves the number of the courts as they are but reduces the number of employées and makes one stenographer of the work of two courts, passed the Senate and Assembly to-day, after being so amended that the stenographer of the Niath, is retained in office. The A. J. Campbell bill, relating to the name subject, came up right on the heels of the Peabody bill, on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost some weeks ago. It was nearly two o'clock when the motion to take from the table was made. Campbell talked against time, and, as a resuit, pending the vote to reconsider, the House adjourned. On the reasembling of the Assembly the vote to reconsider was taken up. The opponents of the bill flibustered in every way their ingenity could suggest. The previous question was called for, the yeas and nays were called on the motion, and, on its being lost, a call of the House was saked for by Mr. Campbell. This was relused by the House, when again an attempt was made to go along peacetailly with the calling of the roll. But the absenters, to use a Hibernisism, who were called for and who were present, would not vote. A second demand for the call of the House was more successful, and the galleries were cleared and the doors were locked. One hundred and twenty members were then found to be present, when the operation of the call was suspended. Finally the vote to reconsider was carried by a vote of 66 to 63, and a motion to order the previous question on the final paragraph of the bill prevailed by a vote of 61 to 48. The bill was then passed by a vote of 66 to 63 and was at once sent to the Senate, where it will be concurred in to-morrow. The man feature of the bill is that it consolidates the ten distret courts into seven, of course the ten justices being retained, as they would not under the constitution be legislated out of of

the bill was distinctively a republican measure, drafted with the sole view of furthering party interests. The minority members of the committee had been ignored ever since the Apportionment Committee was formed. The republican members of the committee, aided by sharp and scheming politicians, had divided up the State without so much as consulting democratic Senators in regard to their own districts. Passing to criticise the bill as it affected his own locality, the Senator said that the Second district was a remarkable compound of bay, ocean, sea, town and country. The Third and Fourth districts were made solely for partisan reasons and otherwise could not be explained or excused. In conclusion Mr. Jacobs said that New York and Brooklyn, which paid between them two-thirds of all the taxes of the State, had a right to expect, but had not received, iair play from those who made the apportionment. The effect of the bill was such that if the State went democratic by 75,000 it would be impossible to elect a democratic Senator in Kings county. Mr. Gerard said that under the apportionment as reported in the bill 30,000 voters would go unrepresented as far as the Senate districts in New York were concerned. This beling so, the justice of giving New York seven instead of six Senators would be conceded. Mr. Kennaday said that if he had been consulted by the Apportionment Committee in regard to the subject under consideration. The vote was then taken on Mr. Jacobs' motion to strike out the enacting clause, and the motion was lost.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Jacobs, that the number of men liable for military duty from New York in the service of the United States had been incorrectly stand in 1884, Mr. Woodin said that the allusion was unfortunate. If recalled the riots which had occurred in New York arising out of the democratic idea as to the basis of the draft which led to the riots. The bill was finally passed by a strict party vote.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, came up immediately after the Woodin bill had be

THE EXHIBITION.

THE RAILROAD RATES AND THE HOTEL CHARGES-THE BONIFACES NOT SO EXORBI-TANT AS ALLEGED -MERTING OF THE CEN-TENNIAL COMMISSIONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1876.
The two obstacles that threaten to injure in some degree the success of the Centennial Exhibition are the railroad fares and the Philadelphia holel rates. As to the charges of the hotels, it is true that the highest priced houses, like the Continental, have raised their prices from \$4 50 per day to \$5, and that when they re overcrowded, as they certainly will be, the luckless visitor will be compelled to pay an exorbitant price for very uncomfortable and inferior accommodations. But the extent of this increase in prices has been exaggerted. There are several hotels where as good acmodations as are furnished at the Continental can be had at a less price. The Girard House, for instance, will only charge \$4 a day, and there are other hotels had as low as \$2 50 per day. It is a mistake to sup pose that all the Philadelphia bonifaces have been greedy enough to follow the example of the few. There s no danger of visitors to Philadelphia being swindled as they were at Vienna if they will only exercise reaconable care. Those who go to what are called the tirst class hotels will have to pay very high prices, while visitors of more modest desires or stenderer purses can always find board and lodging in Phil-adelphia at \$14 per week or \$2 50 per day. In brief,

derer purses can always find board and lodging in Philadelphia at \$14 per week or \$2.50 per day. In brief, the actual truth regarding the cost of living in Philadelphia is that it is no higher than in New York, except at a lew hotels. The other question, that of RAILGOAD FARKS to and from Philadelphia, is a fir more serious one, although there is now a prospect that a greater reduction for excursion tickets may possibly be obtained through the instrumentality of a special committee of the Centenial Commissioners. The public already know that with the exception of the Central Pacific Road and several others of less importance, the railroads of the country have resolved to consent to a reduction of twenty five per cent on the round trip to Philadelphia. It is well known that upon the occasions of State lates and other large gatherings return tickets are often sold by the railroads at the price of a single lare, and the people have therefore a right to expect an equal concession during the continuance of the great Exhibition. The Centennial Commissioners, now in this city, express the dissatisfaction of their constituents at the cost of a visit to Philadelphia, especially from the Far West, the price of a return ticket to San Francisco, for instance, being \$275. Unless the railroads make further concessions the number of visitors from a distance will be much less than anticipated. Within 200 miles of Philadelphia there is less cause for complaint at the rates of transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, carries Centennial tourisis from New York to Philadelphia and return, to be used the same day, for \$2. This is as cheap as could be expected and will afford many of the working classes an opportunity to visit Philadelphia at a moderate cost.

The question of the insufficient reduction of prices of railroad tickets to Philadelphia came up at the meeting of the Centennial Commissioners to-day for

many of the working classes an opportunity to visit Philadelphia at a moderate cost.

This question of the insufficient reduction of prices of railroad tickots to Philadelphia came up at the meeting of the Centennial Commissioners to-day for an carnest discussion. Mr. French, of Mississippe, from the Special Committee on Transportation, reported that the committee had not been able to obtain as great a reduction in the price of railroad tickots as they had hoped.

President Hawley also reported to the same matter. He had visited Vice President Cassatt and Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvama Railroad Company. They were out \$2,000,000 for expenditures incidental to the Centennial for tracks on the grounds, new depots, &c., which the read was expected to make up. A reduction of fifty per cent on their rates would imply a reduction of s2,000,000 in their receipts. To justify a reduction of s2,000,000 in their receipts. To justify a reduction of self the per cent there must be two and a half times as many persons travelling over their road as before.

Mr. Wasson, of Arizona, desired to make an explanation of the reasons why the Central Pacific Railroad has relused to make even the twenty-five per cent reduction. He had investigated the matter and Believed that their reasons were legitimate. They diamed that if they made a reduction in railroad fares to Philadelphia everybody would take advantage of it, whether they were coming to Philadelphia or not, so that it would amount to a reduction on all their passenger receipts.

Mr. Crawford, of Kansas, said that it the railroad rates from his section were reduced one-half 25,000 people would come to Philadelphia or not, so that it would are second to the charges there will not be 2,000. There is a widespread feeling that the companies are trying to make money from the impulses of the people. The people of the West would not come if they were not given fair rates.

Other gentlemen spoke, expressing disappointment at the action of the Tomore was absequently appointed by the P

THE OPENING

The Centennial Board of Finance have tssued the

following:—

INTERNATIONAL EXEMPTION,
PRILADELPHIA, May 2, 1876.

The opening ceremonies of the exhibition will take place on the loth of May.

The public will be admitted to the ground at nine o'clock A. M., and at twelve o'clock M. the ceremonies will take place, after which the buildings will be thrown open. A fitty cent note of silver half dollar gains admittance to the grounds, and no further fee is required at the buildings. After the loth of May the grounds will be open at nine o'clock A. M.

JOHN WELSH, President.

HENRY C. BOWEN'S CASE.

The special committee of Plymouth church which The special committee of Plymouth church which has been investigating the charges preferred by Mr. S. V. White against Henry C. Bowen met last night to consider the evidence and agree upon a report for presentation to the church. The entire evening was specif in Liumbing over verbatim reports of testimony and discussing disputed points. The committee finally adjourned to meet on Tuesday night next, without lineshing the consideration of the testimony or arriving at any conclusion.

SEYMOUR AND

The Ex-Governor Declares Himself Out of the Presidential Race.

Does He Control the Majority of the St. Louis Delegation?

UTICA, May 2, 1876. The Utien Observer this afternoon publishes the following letter from Governor Seymour in reference to

the democratic nomination for the Presidency:—

UTICA, May 2, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA OBSERVER:—

I have not felt that a few complimentary notices have placed me in the list of those seriously thought of as a candidate for the Presidency. While, therefore, I have constantly answered to all those whe have spoken to me on the subject that I could not accept a nomination, even in the improbable event that one should be tendered, I have not thought that there was enough in the suggestion of my name to make it a matter of good taste to say anything over my sepastore, but an article in yesterday? Utica Merald may embarrass others and place them in false positions. It assumes that certain delegates that it names are in (avor of my nomination and against that of Mr. Tilden; I know that many of them are ble in my favor if I was a candidate. I feel that it is due to the delegates named, many of whom are warm personal friends, to save them the embarrassment of denying the statement that they go to the National Democratic Convention with any view of bringing forward my name or opposing the nomination of Mr. Tilden. I ame truly yours, ac.

BEYMOUR PLANKING TILDEN.

SEYMOUR PLANKING TILDEN. [From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald.]

There is great excitement in the inner circles of the iemecracy of the State on account of a whispered theory that, appearances to the contrary, Governor Seymour captured the Utica Convention and carried off a majority of the St. Louis delegates. There is ground for this suspicion. Indeed, it has become more than a suspicion, almost a certainty, that the Sago of Deer field even now has a "working" majority of the dele the national convention shall have assembled, he will De stronger still and will be the choice of at least forty of the seventy New York delegates. Only last autumn the Democratic State Central Committee was packed in the Tilden interest, and when the committee met at Utica it was by the greatest effort and the employment of other arguof Tilden and Magone by the uncomfortably close vote of 17 to 16. When the committee acts thus what may we not expect from the delegates, who are men of we not expect from the delegates, who are men of more thought, ability and standing in the party than the members of the committee? Thoughtful men like these are not apt to continue doing a foolish thing after they get their eyes open to the true situation and the weakness of Governor Tilden before the people.

The New York Evening Fort, one of Tilden's warmest champions up to this time, falls in with the universal tendency to desort him which prevails even among the Governor's warmest adherents and apologists. In summing up the results of the Utica gathering the Fost Save's.

would be surprised—to see the New York detecties, availing themselves of the liberty conceded to them, throw him over at the first favorable opportunity. From a body so manifestly insucere it would be folly to expect a fidelity to perfunctory promises. Who shall be the St. Louis candidate is a question as open now as it was before the Convention me out Wednesday.

Frederick Smyths, of New York.

11.—Augustus Schell and Wilkiam H. Wickhau, of New York.

12.—George W. Davids and Casper C. Childs, Jr. of New York.

14.—George M. Beebe, of Westchester.

14.—George M. Beebe, of Mantou Marble, of New York.

16.—William F. Russell, of Mantou Marble, of New York.

16.—Augustus Schell and Active M. Schell and Robert E. Andrews, of Cluster.

17.—S. W. Russell, of Washington.

14.—Daniel B. St. John, of Orange. ington.

18—Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, and Artemas B. Greene.
Waido, of Essex.
20—James Shanahan, of Montgomery, and Samuel T. Benedict, of Schenectudy.
22—Allen C. Beach, of Jef. Renseiler. Benedick, of Schenschafty.

22—Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson, and Dewits C. West, of Lewis.

23—James Stevens and J. K. Brown, of Obelax.

24—Dewits C. Littlejohn, of Owego, and Christopher A. Wairath, of Madiyon.

25—Charles N. Boss, of Cayuga, and George W. Cuyler, of Wayns.

27—G. H. Lapham, of Vates, and S. H. Hammond, of Ononings.

25—Benton B. Jones, of Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—Benton B. Jones, of Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—Benton B. Jones, of Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—David B. Hill, of Chemists, and John J. Tsylon, of Ononings.

25—David B. Hill, of Chemists, and John J. Tsylon, of Ononings.

25—David B. Hill, of Chemists, and John J. Tsylon, of Ononings.

25—David B. Hill, of Chemists, and John J. Tsylon, of Ononings.

25—David B. Hill, of Chemists, and John J. Tsylon, of Ononings.

25—Samuel B. Hagner, of Ononings.

25—Samuel B. Hill, of Chemists, and William B. Bage.

25—Samuel B. Hagner, of Ononings.

25—Samuel B. Hill, of Chemists, and William B. Samuel William B. Samyer, of St. Lawrence.

26—Charles N. Bens, of Cartland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—Benton B. Jones, of Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—Samuel B. Hill, and Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—Samuel B. Hill, and Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

25—Samuel B. Hill, and Cortland, and Alfred Wikinson, of Ononings.

SE-Albert P. Laning and

Brie.
33-Charles S. Cary, of Cattarangus, and William Bookstaver, of Chautanqua.

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

Last night a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic General Committee was held, when considerable illifeeling was manifested in regard to the appointment of Archibald M. Bliss and William C. Kingsley as delegated to the National Convention. After some discussion resolutions disapproving the former's appointment were laid on the table.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The members of the Young Men's Union Dem Club took possession of their rooms, No. 6 Union square, last evening. The walls of the parlors were hung with banners, the most conspicuous being that presented to the organization by ex-dovernor Horstie Soymour in 1868.

RAPID TRANSIT.

No serious delay is expected to result from the in-No serious delay is expected to result from the injunction served upon the Elevated Railroad Company last week, in reference to the extension of the track over the Battery to South ferry. All the excavations having already been made before the order forbidding digging, the company proceeded to set their foundation masonary, and will, if the injunction is not made permanent, at once complete the erection of the track. Trains by the Harlem road are announced to run after the 15th inst. from Williamsbridge, stopping at Harlem and Yorkville, passing through the Fourth avenue tunnel with becomotives to Thirty-second street, whence horses will hauf the same cars to the Post Office. Fare from Harlem, six cents.

OPPOSITION TO RAPID TRANSIT.

A poorly attended meeting of Fifth avenue property A poorly attended meeting of Fifth avenue properly owners was held last evening at Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, for the purpose of opposing the Gilbert kievated Railroad. In fact, from the tone of the meeting, it seemed that the purpose was to oppose any rapid transit scheme which should inclinde Sixth avenue as part of the route. Mr. Edward A. Morrison, who presided, road at some length his views as to what would be the injury to properly holders by the construction of the proposed road, and dweit upon what he deemed legal objections to the plan. Subscriptions, small in amount, were taken up to oppose rapid transit on Sixth avenue.